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Bulletin of the
**ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF AMERICA**

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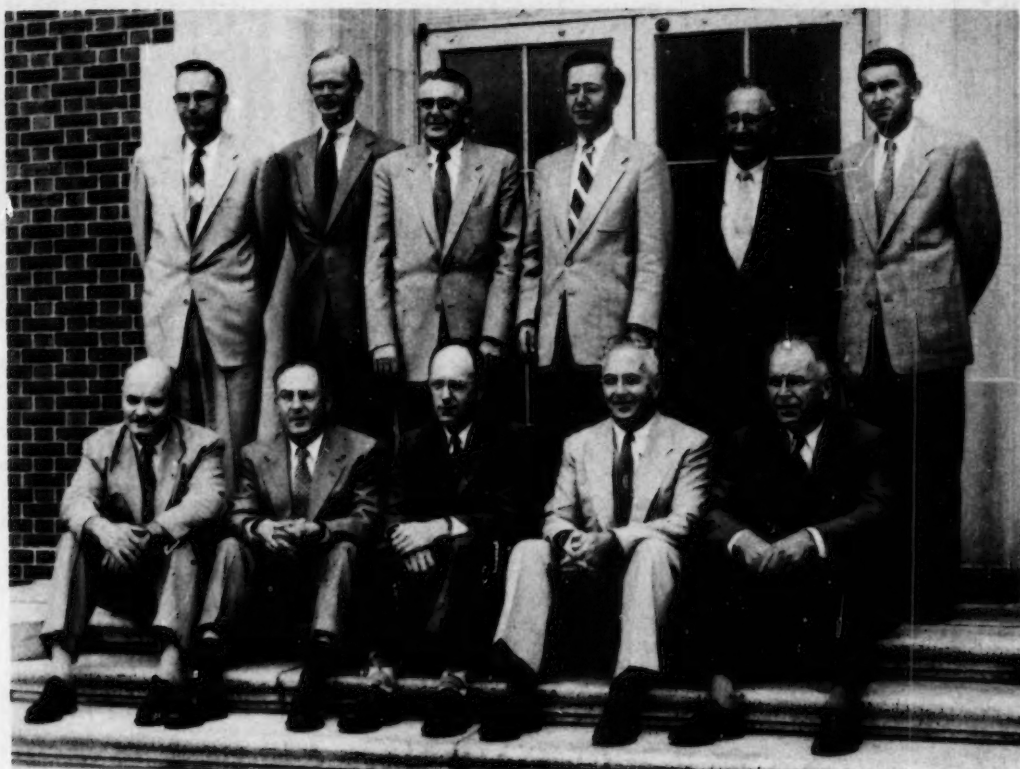
Formed in 1953 by Consolidation of the
American Association of Economic Entomologists
(1889-1952)
and the former
Entomological Society of America (1906-1952)



VOLUME 1

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NUMBER 1



ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENTOMOLOGY

The first meeting of the Editorial Committee of the Annual Review of Entomology was held in the Natural Resources Building of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, May 28, 1954. Those attending are shown in the accompanying photograph.

Left to right, front row: C. B. Philip; A. B. Gurney, Executive-Secretary of the Entomological Society of America; H. H. Ross, President of ESA; J. Murray Luck, Manag-

ing Editor of Annual Reviews, Inc.; G. C. Decker, President-elect of ESA.

Back row: E. A. Steinhaus, Editor of Annual Review of Entomology; A. W. A. Brown; H. M. Harris; C. D. Michener; H. B. Mills; and R. L. Metcalf. A report on this meeting appeared in Members' News Letter No. 2, August, 1954. Watch for further announcements regarding the ANNUAL REVIEW OF ENTOMOLOGY.

THE BULLETIN

At last the long looked for Bulletin has become a reality. We are all aware that the Constitution of the Entomological Society of America provides that:

"The Bulletin shall appear monthly, and shall include items of current and timely interest, such as proceedings of meetings, lists of members, current notes, obituary notices, etc. Policies affecting the Bulletin shall be determined by the Governing Board. The Executive Secretary shall serve as Editor of the Bulletin."

For reasons which should be well known and more or less obvious to all concerned, it was deemed impractical, if not impossible, to initiate the development of this new publication last year, and in lieu thereof Newsletters were released from time to time. At its meeting in Houston, Texas, the Governing Board resolved that the

Bulletin should appear in 1955, but that in view of the work load in the central office and the expense involved, for the time being the Bulletin should be released quarterly instead of monthly.

The issuance of this, the first number of the Bulletin, even now is made possible through the untiring and superhuman effort of the Editor of the Journal of Economic Entomology and Acting Executive Secretary Fred W. Poos, whose shoulders were already bent under a load of responsibilities many of us would never undertake. Although Dr. Poos feels that this issue of the Bulletin is more or less an experiment and will not be as good as later issues, nevertheless we take pride in presenting this number and extend a vote of gratitude to Dr. Poos and his associates who have made its issuance at this time possible.

THE GOVERNING BOARD

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The aims, goals, or objectives — call them what you will — of the Entomological Society of America are clearly set forth in its constitution:

"It shall be the purpose of this Society to promote the science of entomology in all its branches, to assure cooperation in all measures tending to that end, and to publish the Annals of the Entomological Society of America, the Journal of Economic Entomology and other entomological publications."

It should be perfectly clear, therefore, that we have two primary functions to perform: (1) Manage the business, including both the internal and external affairs of the Society, and (2) produce a series of entomological publications. Both assignments must be performed in a manner that will bring credit to our Society and advance the general welfare of all branches of the science of entomology. The attainment of these goals will require teamwork and the full cooperation of all concerned, members, committees, and officers equally.

The Entomological Society of America is in reality a group of average human beings banded together in a common cause. Like all other organizations, its strength, productivity, and usefulness are and always will be largely determined by the loyalty, diligence, and productivity of its individual members. As Past President H. H. Ross so appropriately observed in his remarks at several branch meetings, "... it is not enough to have good committees and zealous officers; every member also must do his share in putting his shoulder to the wheel. Support the meetings, support the journals, vote thoughtfully, and give a helping hand wherever you can. Give this and we can hope to improve the functioning of our Society in the belief that it will aid our generation and the next to greater heights of understanding and achievement."

In stressing the same point, Ex-President Palm frequently said, "It is each member's responsibility to see that the Entomological Society of America grows to fulfill his fondest hopes and dreams. With our confidence and effort in the cause we will not fail."

These great leaders cannot be regarded as wishful thinkers or idle dreamers. They have merely rephrased that classic axiom, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," which might be restated in reverse to read, "The benefits, services, and other returns you can get or should expect from any communal effort will be proportionate to what you as individual members put into it."

The general welfare of the Society as a whole should be of paramount interest to every member, thus membership carries with it specific financial and moral obligations. Just as he who would steal or misappropriate its funds must be regarded as a thief, so, too, he who pursues a course of purely selfish interests, indulges in destructive or malicious criticism (without advancing constructive suggestions), or promotes the interests of minority groups to the detriment of the Society as a whole must be regarded as a traitor. These, of course, are sins of commission, but the sins of omission can be equally destructive and devaluing. Anyone who consistently demands privileges and services inconsistent with his financial contributions, who without good and sufficient reason fails to put forth his best effort on committee or other assignments, or who has excellent constructive ideas and does not transmit them to appropriate committee chairmen or officers, is guilty of obstructing the progress of the Society.

It would be helpful if we as individual members would indulge in a little soul searching from time to time and determine whether or not we are doing our part. What can you as an individual member do to advance the welfare of the Society and the science of entomology? Often only you can answer that question, but there are many things to be done, and no member will have to search long to find a place where he can make a contribution. True, we cannot all be officers, committee chairmen, or even committeemen, at least not at one time, but officers and committees cannot do everything. There are menial chores to be done and there are many ways in which you can help.

At the moment your Governing Board is trying desperately to stabilize and improve our financial structure. But no Governing Board or other administrative body can stabilize or balance a budget without the help and wholehearted support of the Society as a whole. Through its elected representatives and at times by its direct vote the membership from time to time has authorized new projects and demanded new services, but it has in many instances failed to provide new or adequate appropriations to cover the increased financial obligations.

Membership dues apparently are adequate to finance the operation of the central office insofar as the business affairs of the Society are concerned, but many costs falling in this category are so-called fixed charges and apply regardless of the size of our membership. The dues of additional members above a minimum therefore provide the necessary margins or surpluses required for improving and expanding services. It has been estimated there are at least one thousand individuals not members of the Entomological Society of America who are employed and make their living in the field of entomology. Here is one place that you can help. Appoint yourself an agent of the Membership Committee. Make a personal check on the membership status of your associates and acquaintances and induce eligible non-members to file an application for membership with the Executive Secretary in Washington.

At its meeting in Houston our Society, acting upon a recommendation of the Governing Board, adopted a policy whereby we will welcome as sustaining associates corporations, other organizations, or individuals making an annual contribution of \$100 or more. Our advertising program, rather unproductive in the past, has been revised and should, with proper development, net a reasonable profit in the months to come. Here again you can help; approach potential sustaining associates and advertisers in your area, do an effective selling job and then inform the Executive Secretary of your progress so that he can follow through.

Our publications are not paying their way at the present time and we members are largely to blame. Perhaps our member subscription rates are too low, but that is not our most serious problem. Apparently we take our publications for granted and many of us are not supporting them as we should. We all want these publications continued, we all use them; why not support and strengthen them by purchasing personal copies? All too few of our members support the Annals, the Indices of Economic Entomology, and Entoma. Certainly more paid publications would help a great deal. Some members and institutions are very generous in this regard, but there are others who apparently never think of expediting publication and aiding the Society financially by offering to pay publication costs, even when such a procedure is perfectly feasible and advantageous to both the author and his employer or sponsor.

The Governing Board and the officers of the Society

are doing and will continue to do everything within their power to solve the problems that arise and to advance the general welfare of our Society, but they need helpful suggestions. Some of you obviously have very definite convictions as to how the Entomological Society of America should be run and how some of our current problems could be solved. It is possible the Governing Board may not find it practicable or possible to act favorably on every suggestion, but at the same time you have not fulfilled your obligation as a member until you have transmitted your suggestions to the Governing Board, appropriate committee chairman, or officer.

Remember, the Society consists of over 3,000 individual members and not just those whose names appear on the pages of its publications. Its future depends upon the interest and loyalty of you and you and you, and its successes and failures are yours — personally yours.

George C. Decker

THE NEW SEAL OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA



The design illustrated has been adopted as a seal by the Entomological Society of America, and a brief account of its development and meaning may be of interest. A seal is used in the preparation of important documents, as part of the cover design for various publications, and, if desired, it may be copyrighted together with the organizational name. A seal is the distinctive mark of an organization. It should have real meaning, tastefully presented and preferably in a somewhat symbolic manner.

The older of the two parent groups, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, was founded in 1889, and had an official seal, bearing the picture of T. W. Harris, which is well known from its long use on the cover of the *Journal of Economic Entomology*. The planning which led to the adoption of that seal is outlined in the *Journal* (Vol. 7:49, 1914; Vol. 9: 5, 14, 1916; Vol. 10: 6, 1917). The junior parent group, the former Entomological Society of America, was founded in 1906. It possessed a device for impressing upon documents a seal which is elliptical in shape, bears the Society name, the date 1906, and a picture of a beetle. Apparently this seal was never in general use, though the device is now in the Washington office. The Thomas Say Foundation has a seal which is used regularly on the title page of the volumes supported by this special fund of our Society.

In order to have a variety of designs from which to obtain ideas for a new and permanent ESA Seal, the Governing Board authorized competition in 1954, which was announced in the August Newsletter. Six designs were submitted, and they were reviewed by the Governing Board at Houston, Texas, in December. Prizes were given to the members who were awarded first, second, and third places, consisting of a paid-up ESA member-

ship and a subscription to either the *Journal* or *Annals* for 4, 3, and 1 years, respectively. Awards were made as follows:

1. Robert J. Denoble, 436 East Ellsworth Court, San Mateo, Calif.
2. George R. Manglitz, 808 Lee Avenue, Tifton, Ga.
3. Dr. Kathryn M. Sommerman, 5419 Old Cheney Highway, Orlando, Fla.

The Governing Board authorized the preparation of a seal which would combine certain elements from each of the first two winning entries. The final art work was done by Arthur D. Cushman, an entomological artist in Washington, D. C., whose father, R. A. Cushman, now retired, is a well known student of the Hymenoptera.

The origin and meaning of the elements of the new seal are as follows: The circular shape of the AAEE Seal has been retained. The outer circle bears the Society name, followed by the dates when the new organization and its two parent groups were established. The two stars in the center represent the two groups which consolidated, and the rays extending from the inner circle are intended to suggest the six legs of a stylized insect, representing insects and related organisms which form the center of study and interest for the Society. The superimposed torch is a symbol of knowledge and enlightenment.

Ashley B. Gurney

MEETINGS

The next Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 28-December 1, 1955. Some announcements have given the dates incorrectly as Nov. 29-Dec. 2, 1955. Mark these dates on your calendar and plan to attend this meeting.

March 24-25, 1955. North Central Branch Meeting of ESA at East Lansing, Michigan.

June 22-24, 1955. Pacific Branch Meeting of ESA at Riverside, California.

The Vth International Congress of Comparative Pathology will be held at the Institut d'Anatomie Pathologique, Lausanne, Switzerland, May 26-31, 1955. Titles and texts of communications must be submitted not later than May 1, 1955, to the General Secretary of the Congress, 19 rue Cesar-Roux, Lausanne, Switzerland. Requests for the program and inquiries concerning registration should be addressed to the General Secretary, or to Dr. Lee M. Hutchins, Chairman, United States Section (Chief, Division of Forest Disease Research, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.)

The International Arid Lands Meetings, sponsored by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held at Albuquerque and Socorro, New Mexico April 26 to May 4, 1955. The Southwestern and Rocky Mountain Division of the A.A.A.S., in cooperation with the National Association, has completed plans for the meetings which will be held in conjunction with the Ninth Session of the UNESCO International Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research. More than a dozen foreign participants, among whom will be Dr. B. P. Uvarov of England, will attend. Dr. A. M. Boyce has been appointed the official representative of the Entomological Society of America. All E.S.A. members are welcome to attend.

ROBERT H. NELSON APPOINTED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



At the Second Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America held in Houston, Texas, December 6-9, 1954, Dr. A. B. Gurney, who came to us on a leave of absence basis, resigned his position as Executive Secretary of the Society to return to his taxonomic studies in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. After careful consideration the Governing Board appointed Mr. Robert H. Nelson to the position of Executive Secretary. It is expected that he will report for duty on March 14 and that he will continue the very effective work begun by Dr. Gurney to whom the members owe a debt of gratitude for his untiring efforts in behalf of our Society.

Mr. Nelson was born on a farm in Nebraska in 1903. He attended the University of Nebraska where he was awarded the B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees. He pursued additional graduate studies at Iowa State College and The Ohio State University. In 1931 he began his entomological work with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and since 1946 he has been in charge of an important phase of the work on screening of chemicals as insecticides and acaricides at Beltsville, Maryland. More recently he was assigned the responsibility for coordinating the screening work in the Entomology Research Branch, U. S. D. A. He is the author, or coauthor, of about 55 papers, many of which have appeared in the *Journal of Economic Entomology*.

In addition to being an active member of the Entomological Society of America, Mr. Nelson is a member of several professional societies, including Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Sigma, and has been an enthusiastic worker in the Insecticide Society of Washington and the Entomological Society of Washington for many years. Since 1947 he has been an advisory member of the Insecticide Scientific Committee of C.S.M.A.

The Governing Board feels confident that as Executive Secretary of our Society Mr. Nelson will make continued progress in serving all phases of the entomological profession. All members are therefore urgently requested to give him their enthusiastic support.

MINUTES OF THE OPENING SESSION ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, December 6, 1954

The meeting was called to order by President H. H. Ross at 9:20 A.M. The entire group joined in singing the National Anthem, following which the invocation was given by the Rev. E. H. Gibson of Galveston, Texas. Mr. Matt Wilson presented greetings from the Mayor of the City of Houston. Several announcements were made by A. J. Garon, Jr., Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee. Greetings were presented by Dr. Robert Glen, delegate of the Entomological Society of Canada, and by Raul MacGregor for the Sociedad Mexicana de Entomologia. President-Elect G. C. Decker took the chair and presented Dr. H. H. Ross, who delivered the Presidential Address, entitled "Free Trade." Two principal addresses were presented: "Entomology and its Accomplishments," by Dr. Roger C. Smith; "Entomology and its Future," by Dr. P. J. Chapman. Adjournment at 11:10 A.M.

The Preliminary Business Meeting was called to order by President Ross at 11:20 A.M. Brief announcements were made by A. J. Garon, Jr., and by the Executive Secretary. Dr. Ross announced the appointment of a Resolutions Committee consisting of John T. Creighton, Chairman; K. L. Knight, and Ray F. Smith.

A brief report on the financial condition of the Society and the membership growth was given by the Executive Secretary. (Auditors Report appears elsewhere)

The Executive Secretary presented for the Governing Board the following nominations for replacements on the Standing Committees:

Program Committee — Paul W. Oman

Membership Committee — George Jones
Randall Latta

*Committee on
Entomological Nomenclature* — J. L. Gressitt
John T. Medler
Charles D. Michener

*Committee on
Common Names of Insects* — L. C. Kuitert
Jean L. Laffoon
D. Elmo Hardy

Committee on Insecticide Terminology — G. S. Kido
C. C. Roan

There were no nominations from the floor, and the nominees were unanimously elected to the committees indicated.

President Ross read a letter dated November 30 received from Dr. E. N. Cory: "A number of things have conspired to keep me from attending the meetings at Houston, but I want to express my appreciation to the members and to the Governing Board for my election as an Honorary Member. Early in the year I acknowledged this honor to Dr. Gurney. I hope that you will have a very profitable and pleasant meeting at Houston."

Adjournment at 11:35 /s/ Ernest N. Cory"

FINAL BUSINESS MEETING, DECEMBER 9, 1954

The meeting was called to order by President Ross at 10:00 A.M. The President made brief announcements as follows:

1. A donation of \$100.00 to the Zoological Society of London for the support of Zoological Record will be made.

2. A brochure on Job Opportunities in Professional

Entomology has been prepared and will be published in the near future.

3. Format changes for the Journal and Annals are planned for 1955.

4. Plans are under way for the publication of a History of Entomology in World War II, the manuscript of which is essentially completed.

5. The meeting place for 1957 may be Atlanta, Georgia, Jacksonville, Florida, or Memphis, Tennessee.

6. Registration fees are planned for future annual meeting as follows: Visitors, \$6; Members, \$3; Student Members, \$1; Invitation non-member speakers, Complimentary.

7. A more economical method of handling of the annual meeting programs is planned for 1955.

8. The following are the winners of the Society's contest for a proposed E.S.A. Seal:

First Prize - Robert J. Denoble, San Mateo, California

Second Prize - George R. Manglitz, Tifton, Georgia

Third Prize - Kathryn M. Sommerman, Orlando, Florida

9. The appointment of a Committee on Professional Status and Standards has been made by President Ross, consisting of the following members:

A. C. Hodson, *Chairman*

Iloy Hansberry

W. D. Reed

E. F. Knippling

S. W. Simmons

C. D. Michener

L. M. Smith

W. C. O'Kane

R. L. Wenzel

10. The Bulletin of the Entomological Society of America is to begin in 1955.

A resolution recommended by the Governing Board concerning Sustaining Associates was read by the Executive Secretary, as follows:

"Resolved: That (a) the Entomological Society of America provide for contributions from industrial companies or individuals to be known as Sustaining Associates. (b) The required fee is to be "\$100.00 or more" annually, and in published lists a star is to be placed after each name, each payment of \$100.00 above the basic \$100.00 fee to be denoted by an additional star. (c) Sustaining Associates shall be listed in the Program of the Annual Meeting, in one issue each year of the Annals, and in one issue each year of the Journal. Furthermore, all new Associates shall be listed in the Bulletin, and a complete list of Associates shall accompany each full list of members that is published. (d) Sustaining Associates shall be privileged to submit appropriate short news items for the Bulletin. (e) Each Associate is entitled to a gratis subscription to the Bulletin and a copy of the Program of the Annual Meeting. (f) As a Sustaining Associate, a firm or individual will demonstrate to entomologists a vital interest in supporting the endless battle against the ravages of insects. (g) Sustaining Associates will also have the satisfaction of giving voluntary support in a real and substantial manner to the leading organization of the world whose efforts are directed to promoting the science of entomology in all its branches."

It was moved that this resolution be adopted. Seconded.

It was moved in amendment that the reference to stars be omitted. Seconded, and amendment passed.

The amended motion was then passed.

J. W. Apple presented a resolution recommended by the Governing Board concerning the Insecticide Reference Standard Program, as follows:

Whereas: The Section of Insecticides in the former American Association of Economic Entomologists established an Insecticide Reference Standard Program in 1951 for the sale of small quantities of technical insecti-

cides for use in laboratory experimentation, and

Whereas: The newly formed Chemical Control Investigations Section of the Entomological Society of America has taken over the activities of the Section of Insecticides including the Insecticide Reference Standard Program, and

Whereas: This program has not created any financial obligation for the Association or the Society, it has become quite burdensome to Dr. George S. Kido of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, who has served as chairman of the Insecticide Reference Standard Committee and

Whereas: It is desirable to increase the number of insecticides and conduct a continuous promotion of these items, it is recommended by Dr. Kido and his Reference Standard Committee, the officers of the Chemical Control Investigations Section, and the members of the Governing Board of the Society that this Reference Standard Program be placed in the hands of a reputable commercial distributing agency,

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That the Entomological Society of America agree to the transfer of the Insecticide Reference Standard Program to the Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. of Cleveland, Ohio with the following stipulations:

- a) that the kinds of insecticide and extent of listing be determined by the Committee on Insecticide Reference Standards.
- b) that the approved insecticide samples be identified as the *E.S.A. Insecticide Reference Standard*.
- c) that the Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. may offer for sale insecticides independent from those approved by the Committee but in the event the samples are subsequently approved by the Committee, they must relinquish their rights to sell the products under their own brand name in favor of selling them under the label of the *E.S.A. Insecticide Reference Standard*.
- d) that the Standard Program be a non-profit venture for the Entomological Society of America and that there be no financial obligation between Nutritional Biochemicals Corporation and the Society.
- e) that the agency be required to buy the chemicals, purify if necessary, assay purity, bottle, label, advertise and fill orders for the Standards.
- f) that the program be in force for an indefinite period.
- g) that in the event the program is terminated by mutual agreement, the Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. agrees to cease the use of the name of the Entomological Society of America or to imply that the Society is endorsing or sponsoring any product which they may offer for sale subsequent to the termination of the agreement.
- h) that the Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. assume full responsibility for the protection of their employees or agents in the handling of hazardous materials.

It was moved that the resolution be accepted. Seconded and passed.

Dr. Apple then presented the following resolution for the Governing Board.

Whereas: The transfer of the Insecticide Reference Standard Program to the Nutritional Biochemicals Corp. necessitates the appointment of a Society committee to be the liaison group between the Society and the Corporation,

Therefore, Be It Resolved: That a standing committee be established to be known as the Committee on Insecticide Reference Standards, and

Be It Further Resolved: That this committee be composed of two members from Section B, Physiology and

Toxicology, and two members from Section F, Chemical Control Investigations, and

Be It Further Resolved: That the first four appointees be assigned terms of 4, 3, 2 and 1 years to provide for a single retirement annually, but thereafter all appointees, selected alternately from Sections B, and F, are to serve a full four year term.

It was moved that the resolution be accepted. Seconded and passed.

The Executive Secretary placed in nomination for the Governing Board the following list of nominees to the Committee on Insecticide Reference Standards:

Representing Section B.	Y. P. Sun	2 years
	Frank W. Fisk	4 years
Representing Section F.	G. S. Kido,	
	Chairman	1 year
	E. E. Ivy	3 years

It was moved that the nominations be closed and that the Executive Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees. Seconded and passed.

Dr. G. C. Decker presented the following resolution covering Insect Surveys, on the recommendation of the Governing Board:

Resolved: That the Committee on Insect Surveys shall constitute a standing committee of ten members. Two shall be ex-officio members, as follows: The individual recognized as in charge of the Economic Insect Survey Section and the individual recognized as in charge of the Insect Identification Section in the Agricultural Research Service. The remaining eight members should be elected for four year terms (two each year) and candidates should be so selected as to give representation to the following groups: state experiment stations, state extension services, state regulatory and control agencies, Federal regulatory and control, Federal entomological research, industry, forest entomology, and the public health agencies.

The objectives of this Committee shall be to stimulate interest in the need for and value of surveys; to solicit and encourage more universal participation in one or more of the general types of cooperative insect pest surveys; and to foster the development and adoption of uniform and standardized methods of procedure.

It was moved that the resolution be accepted. Seconded and passed.

The Executive Secretary read the following list of nominees to the Committee on Insect Surveys which had been proposed by the Governing Board:

H. M. Armitage, Chairman	1 year
K. D. Quarterman	1 year
Roy G. Richmond	2 years
Charles G. Lincoln	2 years
J. A. Beal	3 years
R. W. Every	3 years
Donald W. Hamilton	4 years
W. E. McCauley	4 years

It was moved that the nominations be closed and that the Executive Secretary cast a unanimous ballot for the nominees. Seconded and passed.

The Executive Secretary read a resolution recommended by the Governing Board concerning affiliated societies as follows:

Resolved:

1. That the Entomological Society of America make provisions for affiliation with local societies and student groups.

2. That affiliation procedures be flexible enough to meet changing conditions and to permit of easy termination should the problem get out of hand.

3. That in order to qualify for affiliation an organiza-

tion must have been active for at least five years and at least ten of its members or fifty per cent of its membership, whichever is higher, should be members of the E.S.A. at the time affiliation is requested.

4. That former A.A.E.E. affiliates must re-apply for affiliation with the Entomological Society of America.

5. That affiliates will be privileged to submit brief news notes in terms of their general interest to the entomological profession for publication as space permits.

6. That names of affiliates will be published with E.S.A. membership lists in the Bulletin.

7. That the status of each affiliate be routinely reviewed at intervals of not less than five years.

8. That, having fulfilled other requirements, affiliation requires approval of the Governing Board.

9. That further details and problems relating to affiliation be decided by future governing Boards as they arise, based upon recommendations of the Executive Secretary, who shall be charged with the maintenance of relations with affiliates.

It was moved that the resolution be adopted. Seconded and passed.

D. G. Hall gave a brief and informal report for the Committee on Public Information, with special reference to activities connected with the Centennial of Professional Entomology. H. M. Armitage moved that a special letter of commendation be sent to the committee. Seconded and passed.

A standing vote of thanks followed.

The Executive Secretary read the report submitted by Floyd Smith, Representative to the Agricultural Research Institute.

John Creighton presented the Report of the Resolutions Committee as follows:

RESOLUTION 1

Whereas: The Entomological Society of America has held its second annual meeting at the Rice Hotel in Houston, Texas on December 6 through 9, 1954, and

Whereas: This has been one of the most informative meetings held by American entomologists, and

Whereas: Many individuals and groups have contributed to the success of these meetings, therefore,

Be It Resolved: That the Society extend its thanks and appreciation to the following for the contributions made:

1. Herbert H. Ross, President of the Society, for the excellent manner in which he has conducted the duties of his office during the year of 1954, and the stimulating presidential address presented at the annual meetings.

2. Ashley B. Gurney, Executive Secretary, for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Society during the past year, and for his cordial efforts during the annual meeting. The members of the Society regret that he has deemed it advisable to terminate his service as Executive Secretary.

3. The members of the Governing Board of the Society for the time that they spent in their careful deliberations during the meetings that have resulted in formulating recommendations that will contribute to the advancement of the Society and the profession of Entomology.

4. William B. Horsfall, Chairman, and members of the general program committee and the officers of the sections and subsections, for their diligent efforts in formulating programs of great value to those in attendance.

5. The following who so ably presented invitational papers at the several sessions of the society:

Roger C. Smith	C. W. Sabrosky
P. J. Chapman	R. H. Carter
W. G. Downs	H. P. Burchfield and Albert Hartzell

(See MINUTES, on Page 9)

FREE TRADE¹

HERBERT H. ROSS,
Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana

We have just passed through a year of centennial celebration, a quiet celebration it is true, but nonetheless a period in which we have looked with some pride on the entomological achievements of the last hundred years.

Because our individual success and the success of our Society are linked closely with the success of entomology as a whole, I believe we should take time periodically to examine the overall operation of entomological endeavor to search for flaws and to seek ways of improving it. At this time I would like to explore a few of the many ramifications of such an examination.

During its years of attacking the insect problem, the field of entomology has evolved into a highly complex and interwoven structure. Base data are supplied by workers in taxonomy, morphology, physiology, toxicology, bionomics, and ecology. From these data other workers devise and test control methods, and finally the field and extension entomologists transmit this information to the people who actually put it into practice. In each of these phases there are so many details to learn and remember, and so many problems to solve, that most workers have become specialists in some phase of entomology. As a result entomology is composed of a large number of interdependent parts, linked together in various places by coordinating centers which guide the whole toward the work to be accomplished. Entomology runs by teamwork, and it is both needless and futile to say any one part is more important than another.

While there is interdependence of the specialties that make up entomology, there is real need for a great deal more inter-communication between the individual specialties. Speaking of taxonomy, I could cite many cases in which the exaltation of an important taxonomic problem was unknown due to a lack of data regarding hosts, life history, or distribution, and such information became available only due to the efforts of someone working in another field. A noted case is that of the screw-worm, *Callitroga hominivorax*, and its relatively harmless sister species, *C. macellaria*. Taxonomists had not suspected that two species were involved until control investigators discovered that two biological entities existed. Another case was that of the European spruce sawfly, *Diprion hercyniae*. When it first became a pest in this country it was identified as *D. polytomum*. The Canadian populations were parthenogenetic. It was noted that fresh material brought over from Europe frequently produced many males and seemed to be normally bisexual. A group of cytologists became interested in the problem and eventually demonstrated that in Europe there are really two spruce sawflies, only one of which is established in North America. It is certain that these are only two of many, many similar cases which exist but of which we are not yet aware.

I am equally sure that taxonomists unearth ideas suggesting important and fruitful research by workers in other specialties. There is, for instance, the question of host specificity. As more is discovered concerning the phylogeny of the plant-feeding insects, it is obvious that in many cases insect behavior plays a more important role than the empirical nutritional differences between

plant species. This leads to the question, what are these behavioral differences, how do they operate, and what are their unit characters?

Another question is exemplified by the house mosquito, which has a southern race and a northern race, with an overlapping hybrid band between them. We know the morphological characters of the two races, but essentially nothing of the physiological characters. Exactly why can the northern race survive the northern winters, but its southern relative can not? And why can the southern race survive the southern summers, which its northern relative seems to do only rarely? We explain it by saying that one is cold resistant, the other heat resistant, but this rephrasing leaves unanswered the question as to what are the exact differences in cellular chemistry and physics which endow each individual with its observed ecological properties. These are only two examples of many seen by the taxonomist which pose questions pointing to poorly developed areas of both physiology and genetics.

The same conditions undoubtedly prevail throughout all the divisions of entomology. The present low rate of exchange in these matters is not due to indifference or selfishness. When asked for help, entomologists are the most cooperative of people. I believe that we have tended to become too absorbed in our own niche and to look around too little. To understand and help each other better we need to make a conscious effort to learn more about what our fellow entomologists are doing.

In certain respects entomology is like a growing plant, in that it is an integrated working unit which takes raw material, re-works it, mixes it with ingredients it manufactures itself, coordinates all of it, and finally bears fruit. But like a true plant, entomology does not manufacture all of its raw materials. These needed raw materials are the ideas and information which come from other branches of science.

Let me illustrate this thought with a few examples. You are all acquainted with the great strides made in insect physiology in the last three decades. Did this revolution arise within entomology? No. It came about because general physiologists such as Wigglesworth and Yeager were assigned to working on insects and they brought with them five decades of physiological information about which the entomological group knew very little. As an aftermath of the surge in insect physiology a new school blossomed within the field of insect toxicology. This movement started because some chemists and entomologists working together were able to reach into the findings of chemistry and biochemistry and bring ideas and information of the greatest significance from these fields into entomology. What about the recent revolution in insecticides? DDT, BHC, chlordane, and the others. Were they discovered by entomologists? Again, no. They were products of the chemist's flask, and contributed to entomology. There are other examples I could mention. We have forgotten that many of them belong in this category because they occurred before our time, involving concepts from fields such as ecology, phylogeny, evolution and embryology.

I want to make it clear that this is no reflection on entomology. It took entomologists with vision to see the possibilities in these new approaches and new materials. The entomologist who invented the spray rig couldn't have done it if someone hadn't first invented the pump, but certainly the person who invented the pump never thought

¹Presidential Address, Second Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of America, December 6, 1954, Houston, Texas.

of a spray rig. It took courage for pioneering entomologists to turn their backs on the accepted practices of their days and get new methods started. New ideas are simply new tools, and it is a test of our inventiveness and ingenuity to use them to best advantage.

To one on the inside, looking in, entomology might appear to be a large, self-contained, independent entity; but actually, as the above examples show, it must send roots into every possible scientific field and draw from them ingredients necessary for its growth. Without these ingredients it is certain that entomology would stagnate.

For continued development of our field, therefore, I would urge that all of us become familiar with the general scientific field which borders or contains our individual entomological specialty. For the insect physiologist this bordering field might be general physiology or biochemistry; for the insect taxonomist and geneticist it might be evolution, general genetics, or geology; for the insect control worker it might be mechanics, agricultural economics, plant pathology, public health, forestry, or other fields. These are only examples. Each of you knows better than I do what would be your choice, and in the total for all of us few branches of science will be unrepresented.

There is another matter which I believe deserves attention. Entomology has accepted aid from the more general or basic sciences. How about paying our way and putting something back? Call it return lend-lease if you wish.

There is a better reason for doing this than plain gratitude. How do you think these basic and general sciences operate? They are just like entomology. In order to grow each of them — ecology, general physiology, biochemistry, economics, and the like — must get ideas and data from surrounding scientific fields. If they do not, the very fields to which we turn for stimulation will stagnate, or fail to develop in directions which would be helpful to us.

It is easy to say that entomological results are published and readily accessible to any one concerned, and to shrug off the matter in this fashion. But this answer fails to take three points into account.

In the first place, contributors to the general sciences are as busy as anyone else with projects of their own. As a result they haven't time to canvas a literature as voluminous as ours to find the hidden grains of knowledge which might be of value to their field. If he knew what to look for, an entomologist could screen the literature in his particular specialty far more economically and effectively.

In the second place, a great many entomological findings are reported in a fashion which is perfectly satisfactory for the entomological objective in view, but unsatisfactory from the standpoint of their application to another field. One serious trouble is incomplete reporting. Material is omitted from written entomological reports because the authors do not realize its importance in another field. We encounter this phenomenon within entomology, so it is not difficult to visualize the existence of this barrier between different branches of science.

In the third place, there are so many species of insects that they completely floor most non-entomologists who take a notion to work on them. You can imagine the consternation of a parasitologist accustomed to a few hundred species per phylum, or a mammalogist accustomed to a few dozen species per family, who comes to grips with the insects, which may have hundreds of species in a genus and up to 40,000 species in a single family.

Considering all three counts, there seems only one course of action for us to follow. It is that entomologists learn and understand enough about other fields to recog-

nize entomological data pertinent to them and integrate these data in the proper fields.

This is not an impossible task. I would think that any entomologist who learned enough about some borderline field to extract useful ideas from it, could learn enough to insert into the same field pertinent findings in entomology made by himself or his associates. It would, I imagine, be comparable to the difference between learning to read in contrast to learning to write a strange language. As a matter of fact I understand that is often just what is involved.

A few entomologists are doing this sort of service. Studies of the factors contributing to the success of many forest insects have done more than anything else to clarify concepts regarding high losses in over-age stands of timber. Entomologists have shown how these phenomena necessitate a change in ideas in certain phases of forestry thought, and these in turn have led to changes in different but correlated aspects of forestry theory. To cite another instance, a few decades ago, one or two entomologists began pointing out the application of insect data to then current evolutionary thought. The disputes which arose are largely responsible for triggering many recent excellent books on the subject.

Insect physiologists have recently discovered curious phenomena concerning the action of certain insect hormones, and as a result are posing new and discerning questions concerning one of the greatest riddles of life, that of cell differentiation. Another most intriguing episode involving this "return lend-lease" has been the discovery of the fundamental similarity of phenomena such as insect resistance to insecticides, mammalian habituation to narcotics, and organismic immunity to pathogens. The importance of this similarity is not yet known, but there is a great possibility that it will lead to better experiments in the endeavor to find out the nature of life itself. There are some outstanding examples of inter-science integration in medical entomology, in which entomologists have been the synthesizing force in uniting knowledge of insects and knowledge of correlated diseases into new ideas of general medical importance.

These few practitioners of "return lend-lease" enjoy the thanks and admiration of those entomologists and other scientists working closely with them, but I am sorry to say that this feeling does not seem at present to extend far into the entomological fraternity. What recognition does the fraternity give to these men? Usually the dubious comment that "He is more medical than entomologist", or "He is really not an entomologist any more, just an ecologist", or "He is more economist than entomologist", and so on. Instead of considering these men to be on some dubious, half-forgotten, periphery of entomology we should recognize the real value of their efforts. They are ploughing entomological information back into the common fund of the synthesizing sciences and contributing toward entomology's share of keeping these sciences virile. These workers are paying the premiums on our insurance policy for a future supply of new facts and ideas. Where there are now only a few, we need many to underwrite this insurance.

Just consider the facts. There are at least a million and a half different species of insects in the world. There are thousands of entomologists gathering data on the systematics, physiology, toxicology, bionomics, population mechanics, and many other aspects of a wide variety of insect groups. I, for one, fail to see how our scientific ideas of the living world can be even close to complete if they do not take into reckoning this vast mass of data.

(See FREE TRADE, on Page 15)

REPORTS TO THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, 1954

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ENTOMOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE

During the past year two questions were referred to the Committee. These concerned actions taken by the International Commission at Copenhagen and were raised by paleontologists. The questions are stated below:

1. Strong objection has been taken in the paleontological field to the decision that "where the name of the type genus of a taxon belonging to the Family-Group has to be changed because it is found to be either (i) a junior objective synonym or (ii) a junior subjective synonym, the name of the Family-Group taxon based upon the name of that type genus is not to be changed" (Cop. Dec. Zool. Nomencl.: 36, paragraph 54 (1) (a)).

2. The second aspect of the Copenhagen decisions in this field in which difficulties have been found is in relation to the application of the principle of Priority to the older names in the family-group. This has arisen on each case where so far the question has come up of putting a name of this group on the *Official List of Family-Group Names*, namely (a) in codifying the decision in Opinion 140 regarding the family name MEROPIDAE in birds and (b) in the recent decision regarding the name *Acmaea* and the family-group name ACHMAEIDAE (Gastropoda). In the first case it has been impossible so far to run down the place where the family-group name was originally published, in the second case, Cox found that it took two and a half days' work of his assistant and that even so the result could not be regarded as certain. All the specialists who have taken part in these searches have expressed the view that the search for the place of first publication of these names (for which nothing like the *Index Animalium* exists) is altogether too laborious and that some method other than strict priority ought to be devised for names of this group.

The E.S.A. Committee voted on upholding the Copenhagen decisions as follows: Question 1 - 6 for, 1 against; question 2 - 6 for, 0 against.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert L. Usinger, *Chairman*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COMMON NAMES OF INSECTS

During 1954 the Committee considered 30 proposals for additions to the *Official List of Common Names* and 2 proposals for changes in names already on the list. Twenty of the additions and both changes passed the Committee. Fourteen of the additions and one of the changes were published in the August Newsletter. Members objected to two of the names. Seventeen names and two changes approved by the Committee in 1953 were published in the May Newsletter. Thirteen of the names and both changes were acceptable to the members of the Society. Thus, during 1954, 25 common names were added to the list and three names already on the list were changed.

Approximately 100 proposals are now on hand awaiting committee action. We hope the more urgent of these can be processed before the end of 1954 and published in the first Newsletter issued after January 1. We regret that a new edition of the *Official List* was not completed in 1954. A card file of all the accepted common names has been prepared and the accuracy of their associated scientific

names is now being checked by the taxonomists of the Entomology Research Branch and the U. S. National Museum. We are confident that the new list can be completed and ready for press by April 1, 1955.

The group name project, under consideration since 1945, received another set back when Dr. Gurney relinquished chairmanship of the Committee. During the coming year it should be possible to assemble the information gathered by Dr. Gurney and prepare a list of common names for groups. This list will then be submitted to the membership of the Society for consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

A. V. Mitchener	D. E. Hardy
A. E. Michelbacher	J. B. Schmitt
D. E. Parker	T. R. Robb
C. E. Smith	R. I. Sailer, <i>Chairman</i>
H. O. Deay	

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSECTICIDE TERMINOLOGY

The list of common names and symbols with definitions presented below has been compiled by the Committee on Insecticide Terminology of the Entomological Society of America for use in the *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY*. Some of these are approved common names, indicated by **, and others are interim designations that may be used until approved names have been established. Although some of the designations leave much to be desired, they have become so firmly established through continued use that a change does not seem in order.

It will be noted that no reference is made in the listing as to the percentage composition of the insecticides. All compounds are listed in terms of their chief insecticidally active ingredient and elaboration as to their composition will normally be required in the manuscripts submitted for publication in the *JOURNAL*.

It will not be necessary to include in manuscripts the definition of the materials in this list; however, authors should describe clearly and specifically the nature and composition of the products studied. Where formulations, such as wettable powders and emulsion concentrates are used for test purposes, the per cent purity of the toxicants should be given in such a manner that the work can be repeated. When indicating dosages the author should make clear whether they are in terms of the formulation or of the active ingredient. It may also be desirable in certain experiments to include the composition and nature of other ingredients in the formulation with proper footnotes as to the primary source of the materials.

If it can be avoided, registered trade names should not be used in the *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY* as they have little immediate value and no value as permanent literature. In the absence of an approved name, for a new insecticidal compound, it is suggested that as an interim designation a short descriptive chemical name or a suitable combination of chemical connotation and trivial name be selected.

In addition to an interim designation for a new compound, a disclosure of the chemical identification shall be made in accordance with the rules of nomenclature following:

(See COMMITTEE REPORTS, on Page 13)

(MINUTES, continued from Page 5)

J. H. Pepper V. R. Boswell
Lester English Rosmaire von Rumker
Harry Hoogstraal M. W. Provost
S. E. McGregor R. H. Bradley
Preston Hunter and R. R. Sokal

6. A. J. Garon, Chairman, and the members of the Local Arrangements Committee for the conscientious efforts made to assure the comfort and entertainment of those in attendance.

7. The Officers and Members of the Southwestern Branch for meeting jointly with the parent organization.

8. The Manager, and other personnel of the Rice Hotel for providing the facilities so necessary to a successful meeting; and for the cordial treatment received by those in attendance from the personnel of this hotel.

9. The Reverend E. H. Gibson, for the invocation at the opening session of the meetings.

RESOLUTION 2

Whereas: Ill-advised organizational and administrative procedures may profoundly affect the productivity of research and other scientific activities,

Be It Resolved: That we urge the Executive Committee and the Governing Board of the Entomological Society of America to maintain constant vigilance in observing and anticipating the possible adverse effects of governmental reorganization and other movements that might materially affect the productivity of scientific research and, in particular, the welfare of the Entomological Society of America and entomology as a fundamental science.

RESOLUTION 3

Whereas: God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst the following distinguished members of the Entomological Society of America:

Herbert Osborn	S. W. Bromley
C. L. Marlatt	Mabel Colcord
A. W. Morrill	Edgar W. Davis
O. W. Park	L. E. Dills
Edith Patch	Russell Dornan
H. G. Dietz	William Freeman
James Singleton	A. F. Satterthwait
S. W. Bilsing	W. J. Spicer
Philip G. Couture	George H. Vansell

Whereas: the departure of these members constitutes a severe personal loss to many of our members, and a distinct loss to our profession, therefore,

Be It Resolved: That the Members of The Entomological Society of America in attendance at the 1954 annual meeting stand for a moment of silence in fitting tribute to these members, and

Be It Further Resolved: That the Executive Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the families of the deceased together with the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the society; and that he be further instructed to spread a copy of this resolution in the permanent records of the Society.

John T. Creighton
Ray F. Smith
Kenneth L. Knight

Each of the three resolutions was passed unanimously. At the request of President Ross, Dr. E. G. Linsley escorted the new President, Dr. G. C. Decker, to the platform, and the latter spoke briefly concerning his respon-

sibilities as president and his hopes concerning the strengthening of the Society.

The new President-Elect, Dr. B. A. Porter, was presented. The names of newly elected members of the Governing Board, Dr. J. W. Apple, Dr. C. W. Kearns, Dr. P. W. Oman, and Dr. Bailey B. Pepper, were announced, and those present rose and were recognized.

President Decker reported on the results of the preference ballot cast by members the previous day concerning the success of timed paper reading sessions. The vote was 157 for, 5 against the timed schedules.

Adjournment at 11:10 A.M.
Ashley B. Gurney
Executive Secretary

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

December 2, 1954

Dr. H. H. Ross, President,
Entomological Society of America,
Illinois Natural History Survey,
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the recent request of Dr. Ashley B. Gurney, Executive Secretary of the Entomological Society of America, we have made an examination of the financial affairs of your society for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1954. As a result of our examination there are attached the following exhibits:

Exhibit "A" - General Fund - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1954.

Exhibit "B" - Permanent Fund - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1954.

Exhibit "C" - Thomas Say Foundation - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1954.

Exhibit "D" - Entoma - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the period December 2, 1952 through November 30, 1954.

It is suggested that the society stop mailing out receipts to all persons or organizations except those who specifically request them. It is felt that this will improve office efficiency and also result in an economic saving to the society. It is also suggested that the presentation of the General Fund Statement of Receipts and Disbursements be changed to conform to that of the other funds. We do not feel that any special purpose is accomplished by spreading the receipts and disbursements across the page, as the sources of receipts and purposes of disbursements are readily understandable from their titles. Suggestions as to changing the method of analyzing receipts have been orally presented to Dr. Gurney.

In our opinion, the accompanying statements fairly present the recorded cash receipts and authorized disbursements made for the benefit of the Entomological Society of America for the period December 1, 1954 through November 30, 1954.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. HERL AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountant

ENTOMOLOGY OF
FUND
STATEMENT OF
FOR THE FISCAL
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	<u>Total</u>
BALANCES, DECEMBER 1, 1953	\$ 30,654.89
RECEIPTS	
Subscriptions to the Journal	24,017.29
Subscriptions to the Annals	6,644.19
Advertising	2,832.56
Reprints	3,296.86
Back Numbers	1,175.88
Paid Papers	2,023.81
Illustrations	363.37
Membership Dues	12,827.16
Sale of Indices	1,648.85
Sale of Entomas	109.50
Transfer of Funds from Special Journal Fund	546.98
Transfer of Funds from the Editor of Entoma	2,500.00
Transfer of Funds from the Thomas Say Foundation	1,270.14
Reimbursement of Los Angeles Meeting	386.98
Interest on Telephone Deposit	1.03
Federal Income Tax - Withheld But Not Yet Paid	303.25
Undistributed Cash on Hand	3,695.80
Total Receipts	<u>63,643.65</u>
Balances Before Disbursements	<u>94,298.54</u>
DISBURSEMENTS	
Printing and Mailing Costs - Journal	26,533.68
Printing and Mailing Costs - Annals	6,713.79
Printing and Mailing Costs - Indices	4,249.41
Engravings - Journal	836.90
Engravings - Annals	884.71
Salaries and Wages - Stenographic and Clerical	11,017.51
Salary - Executive Secretary	6,875.00
Insurance Premium Paid for Executive Secretary	500.00
Honorarium - Editors	900.00
Honorarium - Dr. Ernest N. Cory	1,000.00
Postage, Stationery, Office Supplies and Telephone	2,338.99
Travel and Meeting Expense	2,661.52
Accounting and Legal Services	507.50
Fidelity Bond and Insurance	185.11
News Letter	833.31
Refunds	172.25
Purchase of Office Furniture and Equipment	2,274.37
Editors Miscellaneous Expenses	103.31
Transfer of Funds to Permanent Fund	2,000.00
Contribution - International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature	50.00
Contribution - Zoological Society of London	100.00
Advance to Dr. Fisher	500.00
Moving Expense	73.85
Federal Income Tax - Withheld in 1953 - Paid in 1954	180.72
Payroll Tax Expense	265.38
Cash on Hand, 12/1/53, Distributed to Income in 1954	5,569.41
Total Disbursements	<u>77,326.72</u>
BALANCES, NOVEMBER 30, 1954	\$ 16,971.82
RECAPITULATION	
Cash on Hand	\$ 3,695.80
Cash in National Bank of Washington	13,276.02
Total Cash	<u>\$ 16,971.82</u>

SOCIETY OF AMERICA
 FUND
 DISBURSEMENTS
 NOVEMBER 30, 1954

EXHIBIT "A"

<u>Association</u>	<u>Indices</u>	<u>Entoma</u>	<u>Thomas Say Foundation</u>	<u>Cash on Hand</u>
\$ 11,283.77	\$ 3,478.82	\$ (434.21)	\$(1,244.64)	\$ 5,569.41
12,827.16				
	1,648.85			
546.98		109.50		
		2,500.00		
			1,270.14	
386.98				
1.03				
303.25				
				3,695.80
<u>14,065.40</u>	<u>1,648.85</u>	<u>2,609.50</u>	<u>1,270.14</u>	<u>3,695.80</u>
<u>25,349.17</u>	<u>5,127.67</u>	<u>2,175.29</u>	<u>25.50</u>	<u>9,265.21</u>
	4,249.41			
5,508.76				
3,437.50				
250.00				
1,000.00				
1,169.50				
2,661.52				
378.75				
92.55				
833.31				
20.00			25.50	
2,274.37				
2,000.00				
50.00				
100.00				
		500.00		
73.85				
180.72				
265.38				
				5,569.41
<u>20,296.21</u>	<u>4,249.41</u>	<u>500.00</u>	<u>25.50</u>	<u>5,569.41</u>
<u>\$ 5,052.96</u>	<u>\$ 878.26</u>	<u>\$ 1,675.29</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 3,695.80</u>

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
PERMANENT FUND
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1954

<u>BALANCE, DECEMBER 1, 1953</u>			\$24,673.36
RECEIPTS			
Interest on Bonds		\$ 365.48	
Interest on Savings Deposits		281.96	
Increment in Redemption Value of U.S. Savings Bonds - Series F		149.50	
Transfer of Funds from General Fund		<u>2,000.00</u>	
Total Receipts			<u>2,796.94</u>
<u>BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1954</u>			<u>\$27,470.30</u>
	RECAPITULATION		
FACE VALUE	SECURITIES	BOOK VALUE	
\$ 2,000.00	Province of Ontario, 5% Debenture Bonds of 1959 - Cost	\$ 2,000.00	
3,050.00	U.S. Treasury 2 7/8% Bonds, 1955-60 - Cost	3,034.00	
5,000.00	U.S. Savings Bonds, Series G - Cost	5,000.00	
6,500.00	U.S. Savings Bonds, Series F - Current Redemption Value	<u>5,258.50</u>	
<u>\$16,550.00</u>	Total Securities		\$15,292.50
	CASH		
First Federal Savings and Loan Association		10,198.29	
Perpetual Building and Loan Association		<u>1,979.51</u>	
Total Cash			<u>12,177.80</u>
	<u>TOTAL SECURITIES AND CASH</u>		<u>\$27,470.30</u>

ENTOMOLOGY SOCIETY OF AMERICA
THOMAS SAY FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1954

<u>BALANCE, DECEMBER 1, 1953</u>			\$ (388.22)
RECEIPTS			
Interest on Savings Account		\$ 26.59	
Sale of Books		<u>1,229.58</u>	
Total Receipts			<u>1,256.17</u>
DISBURSEMENTS			
Refunds made by General Fund			<u>25.50</u>
<u>BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1954</u>			<u>\$ 842.45</u>
	RECAPITULATION		
Suburban Trust Company - Savings Account			<u>\$ 842.45</u>

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
SPECIAL JOURNAL FUND
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1954

<u>BALANCE, DECEMBER 1, 1953</u>			\$ 542.60
RECEIPTS			
Interest on Savings Account		4.38	
		<u>546.98</u>	
DISBURSEMENTS			
Transfer of Funds to General Fund		<u>546.98</u>	
<u>BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1954</u>			<u>\$ -0-</u>

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ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
ENTOMA
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 4, 1952 THROUGH NOVEMBER 30, 1954

BALANCE, DECEMBER 4, 1952		\$ 696.32
RECEIPTS		
Advertising	\$7,973.49	
Listings	619.00	
Sale of Books	2,608.44	
Total Receipts		11,200.93
		11,897.25
DISBURSEMENTS		
Printing Costs - Entoma	6,964.63	
Binding Special Copies	38.25	
Shipping Envelopes	157.91	
Postal Cards - Membership	17.55	
Secretarial Work and Packaging	300.36	
Editor - G. S. Langford	350.00	
Honorarium - Mrs. R. L. Bunney	75.00	
Stamps	820.00	
Refunds	30.50	
Express	36.90	
Maryland Sales Tax	3.10	
Commission	9.75	
Returned Check - not made good	2.00	
Transfer of Funds to the General Fund	2,500.00	
Total Disbursements		11,305.95
BALANCE, NOVEMBER 30, 1954		\$ 591.30

RECAPITULATION

Suburban Trust Company - Checking Account	\$ 591.30
Note: In addition to the above items, the following were received and disbursed by the general fund treasury:	
RECEIPTS	
Sale of Books	\$ 109.50
DISBURSEMENTS	
Stationery and Office Supplies	\$ 155.82
Announcement Circulars	71.00
Secretarial Work and Packaging	354.06
Editor - G. S. Langford	500.00
Stamps	205.00
Total Disbursements	\$ 1,285.88

(COMMITTEE REPORTS, continued from Page 8)

ed by *Chemical Abstracts* (U.S.A.); or if the chemical nature or structure of a new compound is not completely known, it will be acceptable if characterization information is presented such as a chemical type designation. For example, toxaphene may be placed in this category. When the general usefulness of a compound is established, the Committee on Insecticide Terminology will consider including the compound in future revisions of the listing so that it will not be necessary to define the material in the manuscripts.

Reports of tests with unidentified chemicals, designated only by laboratory number, code, trade name or the like, will not be given space in the JOURNAL.

The Committee on Insecticide Terminology would welcome constructive contributions and suggestions from the members of the Entomological Society of America and other interested parties in their effort to improve the current listing.

The list here given* supersedes and voids all previous lists of approved common names of insecticides published in the JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. Eddy	A. B. Lemmon
C. W. Kearns	M. C. Swingle
G. S. Kido	H. L. Haller, <i>Chairman</i>

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON A HISTORY OF
ENTOMOLOGY IN WORLD WAR II - OCTOBER 28, 1954

The Committee members have been polled and the members are unanimous in their feeling that the Committee has completed its work.

The History has been turned over to Dr. Gurney, Executive Secretary, and he will no doubt have a report to make to the Governing Board in connection with plans for its publication.

It is recommended that as a final report a statement should appear in the next Proceedings that the Committee on a History of Entomology in World War II completed its assignment during 1954. The manuscript prepared by the editor, E. C. Cushing, was carefully reviewed and approved by the Committee before it was submitted to the Governing Board through the Executive Secretary for further action.

It is further recommended that the Committee be disbanded.

R. W. Bunn
P. W. Oman
R. W. Sherman
E. F. Knippling, *Chairman*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSECT SURVEYS

At the Annual Meeting held in Cincinnati in December, 1951, a temporary study group recommended the creation of a special committee to study the general problem of insect surveys and, if possible, direct the survey efforts of

*Published in the Journal of Economic Entomology 48(1): 112-5, 1955.

the Society and the profession into a single coordinated program. In appointing this committee in compliance with the request, President E.F. Knippling said, "I feel that the committee can serve a useful purpose in working with the federal Civil Defense Administration in developing detection and survey information in connection with defense against biological warfare agents. The committee can also act in an advisory capacity for various agencies planning insect surveys. There is also need for such a committee to serve as a liaison between the Association and any other individuals or agencies concerned with matters relating to pest surveys."

This committee, as originally appointed by President Knippling in 1952, was requested to serve for a term of three years, at the expiration of which it would be expected to make appropriate recommendations for its dismissal, continuance, or change in status. This being the third and final year of said term, the committee would like to briefly review its past activities and then, as requested, make an appropriate recommendation relative to the future status of the Survey Committee.

In its first report the committee defined its objectives as follows:

"To stimulate interest in the need for and value of surveys; to solicit and encourage more universal participation in one or more of the general types of cooperative insect pest surveys; and to foster the development and adoption of uniform and standardized methods of procedure."

At no time has it seemed necessary or desirable to amend or revise these objectives.

Each year during the life of the committee Mr. Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, now Director, Crops Regulatory Programs, saw fit to avail himself of the committee's services and he accordingly arranged for annual meetings of the committee in Washington, D.C. At these meetings the committee considered the overall interests and needs of the Society and the profession, and the essence of its deliberations has been set forth in two previous annual reports. In addition, the committee considered a number of problems and questions posed by the Chief of the Bureau and his associates, and in accord with its charter and within the limits of its abilities and competence, rendered decisions and offered advice, e.g. at its 1954 meeting the committee reviewed and expressed its approval of the general formula developed for the allocation of Federal Survey funds to cooperating states; also, in response to specific proposals, it advised that until such time as more adequate appropriations become available it would seem unwise to materially deviate from the formula in favor of any particular state or states, and that for the time being no single state allotment should exceed \$5,000.00. The committee members have in each instance been gratified at the harmony which prevailed throughout all of these conferences, and we are more than pleased to report that at the end of each session spokesmen for the committee and the Bureau had only words of praise and appreciation for the efforts put forth by all concerned.

The committee was never called upon to confer or cooperate with state, federal, or professional agencies other than the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, but the members are in unanimous agreement that the Society's provision for such a liaison was wise and should be perpetuated. We believe such a committee can and should continue to serve in an advisory or consulting capacity either voluntarily or on a request basis. Certainly it could be helpful in resolving matters of procedure or policy and/or in the clarification of previous committee rulings

or recommendations.

The committee would be remiss in its duty if it failed to recognize and acknowledge the marvelous progress that has been made in this cooperative effort during the past three years. More individuals and agencies are cooperating and the reports have increased very noticeably in both volume and quality.

At the suggestion of the committee Mr. Kelvin Dorward and his associates compiled a 50-page mimeographed Manual on Survey Methods that had previously been released piecemeal. At its last meeting the committee strongly urged the revision and expansion of this Manual and proposed that the Economic Insect Survey Section might well consider the preparation of a larger and more comprehensive Insect Survey Manual that would include Survey Methods, Specific Characteristics Used in the Identification of Pest Species, Native and Introduced Species in danger of being carried into new areas, and foreign pests that are apt to be introduced into this country.

The expansion of survey work inevitably places an increased burden on the insect taxonomists, and may easily completely swamp the presently inadequate facilities for insect identification. Administrators are therefore urged, insofar as possible, to make provisions for additional support in this field. There is urgent need for more full time taxonomists, but where expansion of the full-time staff is impossible, the employment of full or part-time preparators and needed improvement in available facilities would often greatly increase the output of an existing staff.

The committee reiterates its recommendation that increased attention should be devoted to the development of surveys designed to detect the possible presence of important insect pests in areas where they have not been known to occur heretofore. All state leaders are urged to expand their efforts in this direction. More nearly adequate surveys of this type would produce data of inestimable value to regulatory officials, to ecologists and biologists interested in the geographical and ecological distribution of species. It is also emphasized that such surveys would be most likely to detect the presence of any new insect pests that might have been introduced through accident or sabotage.

At the last session of Congress funds for survey work were cut rather than increased. Since the growth and development of survey work will to a large extent be dependent upon increased appropriations, it is imperative that all who regard this endeavor as an important function of government that should be expanded take it upon themselves to see that their local Congressman and other influential persons are properly informed on the subject.

In accord with the charge made at the time of its appointment, your committee recommends that at this meeting of the Society it shall be replaced by a duly authorized standing committee of ten members; the individuals recognized as in charge of the Economic Insect Survey Section and of the Insect Identification Section in the Agricultural Research Service shall at all times, by virtue of their respective positions, be recognized as members of the committee. The remaining eight members should be elected for 4-year terms (two each year) and candidates should be so selected as to give representation to the following groups: state experiment stations, state extension services, state regulatory and control agencies, Federal Regulatory and Control, Federal Entomological Research, industry, forest entomology, and the public health agencies. To parallel procedures followed in similar situations (By-laws; Art. VI, Sect. 2) "The selection of the candidates shall be made from lists of three names proposed for each

committee vacancy by the Chairman of the Insect Survey Committee.

In this its last report your committee would like to re-emphasize its oft-repeated admonition that each and every member of the Society should become affiliated with some phase of insect survey work and thereby contribute his mite to the common effort. It is also urged that where independent agencies or groups are engaged in insect survey activities, they should integrate such efforts into the overall program of the Economic Insect Survey Section.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. Armitage	W. C. Nettles
Kelvin Dorward	R. G. Richmond
L. S. Hitchner	G. C. Decker, <i>Chairman</i>

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE TO THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL DIVISION OF BIOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

The annual meeting of the Division of Biology and Agriculture was held May 15, 1954 at the National Academy of Sciences.

Committees of the Agricultural Board reported on (a) Animal Nutrition, (b) collection and preservation of 8,000 indigenous strains of maize for future genetic research, and (c) on plant and crop ecology for future use in vegetable production under military commands.

Committees of the Food and Nutrition Board reported on (a) nutrition appraisal of human population groups, (b) intentional additives in foods, (c) dietary allowances and nutrition education, and (d) dental health.

The American Institute of Biological Sciences became separated in 1954 from the Division of Biology and Agriculture. The AIBS features operational services for its 50 member and affiliated societies and for all biologists in general. Among its activities are (a) employee placement service, (b) administration of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel, (c) preparation of Handbook of Biological Data, and (d) preparation of a handbook on vertebrate and invertebrate animals for laboratory use.

Last year the Chemical-Biological Coordination Center entered 55,000 chemicals and 130,000 tests on coding cards.

As member of the Advisory Selection Committee for Zoology your representative assisted in reviewing two groups of applications for Fulbright Fellowship Awards for 1955-56. For the academic year 1954-55, Research Scholarships were awarded to Entomologists Henry A. Beas (Ceylon) and to Vincent G. Dethier (London School of Hygiene), and a Lecturing Fellowship to S. E. Flanders (University of Naples).

Floyd F. Smith.

(FREE TRADE, continued from Page 7)

In these comments I have made three suggestions for improving the field of entomology:

1. That we increase the exchange of ideas between the various specialized fields of entomology.

2. That we develop a more extensive system for bringing information from other branches of science into entomology. And

3. That many more entomologists integrate the findings of entomology into the pertinent basic and synthesizing branches of science.

To be perfectly frank, we have been insular. That word *insular* isn't considered too complimentary. Perhaps preoccupied would sound a little better. But whatever we call it, there is a real need for improvement and I believe we could profit immensely from a true free trade in information. In this age of increasing specialization I can see no other way to keep a satisfactory flow of information and new basic ideas into and throughout the field of entomology.

This is no hair-brained impractical scheme. It will require work on the part of many individuals, as well as cooperation from the organizations involved in entomological investigation, but it can be done. There are a number of ways in which such a program can be implemented:

On our programs of Society meetings you will find listed papers of a general nature which will give some insight into a number of entomological specialties. These offer an excellent opportunity for us to learn about other entomologists' projects and problems. In about a year there will be published an *Annual Review of Entomology* and it will have in it many articles giving digests of knowledge in many specialties. From time to time it would be profitable for each of us to look over periodicals of organizations concerned with fields near his own interest. Another source of information lies in a number of periodicals, such as *Science*, *The American Scientist* and *Scientific American*, which are aimed at explaining in understandable fashion problems, discoveries and ideas from all branches of science.

There is also the possibility of organizing small groups among ourselves, of those interested in the same general topic, for discussion at an informal, advanced level. The A.A.A.S. has developed this idea in its famous Gordon Lecture Series, covering chiefly chemistry, physics, and physiology. There is no reason why we cannot use this same technique. We could organize groups meeting locally, at branch meetings, at special meetings, or at annual meetings, depending on the needs of the group and the topic.

And lastly I would like to point out that great benefits along these lines would accrue from our Society meeting with other Societies, so that inter-society symposia and discussions could be arranged on suitable topics.

That we will need the benefits of such a program I am sure. Listening to snatches of predictions, you hear people say "our first good chance at soil insects", "finally getting into population dynamics", or "surveys running like the Weather Bureau". To me these phrases mean that the field control man is headed for new problems in ecology, toxicology, taxonomy, and bionomics, to name only a few. Speaking for the taxonomists, I must tell you in all honesty that the taxonomy of today can't answer the problems of today, let alone those of tomorrow. To meet new needs we taxonomists must achieve a better understanding of insect species as biological, physiological, and genetic units in order to tell other workers what they are dealing with and to reach a level of easier and more accurate identification. The most discerning questions of tomorrow will have to be answered by the improved taxonomy of tomorrow. I have spoken only for taxonomy, but the same holds true for every other phase of entomology or for all science, for that matter.

This is why I believe so strongly in a free trade of ideas and information, and why I hope sincerely that entomologists will give their full support to the undertaking. It will be a most interesting and rewarding experience, really, for those taking part in it and will be of inestimable value to science and mankind.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF ENTOMOLOGY

Your committee was continued on a stand-by basis by President Ross. It has not met however, and since there has been practically no activity during the year there is very little to add to last year's report.

All members of our Society are no doubt aware that the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture became a reality shortly after the first of the year and perhaps a few comments on last year's report and events that have transpired since are in order.

As anticipated and more or less indicated a year ago, the research and regulatory functions performed within the framework of the old Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine were separated but retained as distinct divisions within the Agricultural Research Services.

Research on Forest Diseases and Insects was, as had been predicted, transferred to the Forest Service.

Research on Insects Affecting Grain and Other Stored Products was, as indicated by some and denied by others, transferred to the Grain Marketing Division—this despite the fact that, (see letter quoted in last year's report) the Assistant Secretary had assured the committee forest insects alone was scheduled for separation from the research work that would be retained and continued in the Entomological Research Branch. In view of subsequent events it has been suggested that the members of the committee misunderstood the Assistant Secretary. In view of the fact that all five members of the committee came away from the conference with exactly the same understanding, and that a letter thanking the Assistant Secretary and listing for confirmation the assurances he had given us, was mailed to him on the same day, the question of whether the committee or the representatives of the Department of Agriculture were confused may remain unresolved.

All indications are that top administrators in the Department of Agriculture are not anxious to indulge in any further reorganization at this time but might in the not too distant future endorse minor shifts of units that were left more or less in a dangling position a year ago. There have been implications that the Division of Insects Attacking Man and Animals might be such a unit, and rumors to this effect were clarified in a conference between George Decker, a member of this committee and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator of the ARS, and confirmed later in a letter from Dr. Clarkson to Dr. Decker: a paragraph of this is quoted below:

"In the course of our discussion it developed that you had been hearing rumors of the possibility of the transfer of the section of Insects Affecting Man and Animals from the Entomology Research Branch. There has been some discussion of the desirability of transferring this section to the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch because of the interrelationship of the work performed by that section with that performed by that Branch. Of course we have not lost the realization of the relationship of this section with other entomological research. In order to make sure that we are giving consideration to all phases of the question it has been decided to continue as is for the time being as you were told. The question as to where this section can give most effective service will be reviewed again in the spring of 1955 calendar year. If you or your associates in entomological work wish to comment on this matter, any statement or statements submitted will be carefully considered. In such a case, it probably would be well to have it in our hands not later than the end of March."

In view of the invitation extended in the above quotation, it would no doubt be wise for the Entomological

Society of America to make some provision for continued liaison between our Society and the Department of Agriculture. However, since this committee was originally appointed by the President of the American Association of Economic Entomologists and its life has been extended from year to year it might appropriately be dismissed at this time and its functions assumed by the Executive Committee, the Governing Board or a newly formed special committee.

G. C. Decker
T. L. Aamodt
B. B. Pepper

L. S. Hitchner
Clay Lyle, Chairman

REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION

This is the report of your Committee for Public Information for 1954.

1. Centennial:

Your Committee wishes to report briefly on the efforts directed toward commemorating "100 Years of Professional Entomology" during 1954.

A. Establishment of Committees:

Your Committee for Public Information was almost totally the Committee appointed by the various organizations involved in planning and carrying out the Centennial Commemoration. From the first it was realized that the Society's Committee could not get the total backing of all organizations involved, such as USDA, Experiment Stations, Extension, USPHS, industry, and others. Such organizations therefore were requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to designate persons of their own selection to a Committee appointed for the purpose of formulating plans and materializing a program commemorating "100 Years of Professional Entomology." Oddly enough, selections by these organizations turned out to be the membership of the Society's Committee for Public Information with one exception; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Public Health Service designated Dr. George Bradley to be its delegate. The Chairman of the Committee was by vote.

Each State was requested by this Committee to establish its own subcommittee; each did, and Alaska and Hawaii also had such Committees. It must be pointed out here that much of the success of the total program came from the wholehearted cooperation of State Committees. There is no way for us to tell how many persons worked on these various State Committees, what they did, or how much effort was expended by individuals to see that the Centennial celebration went off well in various areas. There is no question that the total effort was great. These State Committee members, in final analysis, were the individuals that put the program over.

It must be pointed out here that this entire program was accomplished without cost to the Society.

B. The "Program": Its successes and failures.

(1) *Cooperation:* Many organizations and societies of sciences allied to ours aided in this Centennial by writing editorials and including them in their journals; i. e., Journal of the American Medical Association, The Military Surgeon, and numerous others.

(2) *Newspaper and Magazine Coverage:* The success of this project was remarkable. Hundreds of thousands of words appeared on the Centennial in newspapers and magazines; the work of the profession, the problems of entomologists and their success, were repeated over and over in many places. The "Fact Kit," our State Chairmen, and our extension editor contacts in the States, furnished

numerous local newspaper and radio leads to stories about insects and their control that gave the profession excellent coverage throughout most of the United States. Further, the impact of this "Kit" will be felt for many years to come. Comments from some of the recipients of the "Kit" are attached.

The "Kit" was paid for by funds collected from industry by Montgomery Budd, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., the Committee's industry representative. Only a sufficient number of copies were printed to do this particular information job. The reception of the "Kit" by some members of the profession was such that the Committee was led to believe a rerun necessary, thus making it available to all persons interested in buying a copy at cost. The Society was circulated but fewer than 100 orders were received. It was not considered economical to go back to press for such a small number. The plates therefore now have been destroyed.

(3) *Radio and TV Shows:* There is no way for the Committee to estimate the number of minutes or hours devoted to the Centennial by radio or TV during 1954. It is probable that the majority of county agents gave time to this subject on their own local radio shows. Some of the greatest of nationally known radio news commentators carried our story on their shows — one for 15 minutes on a nationwide hookup at 7:30 p.m., one Sunday evening. We will never know, however, the amount of radio or TV time we received. Several highly successful TV shows were produced. There was a feature program of 30 minutes on Johns Hopkins Science Review called "The Battle of the Century." This one show reached 4½ million people. Thirteen weeks of "Report from Rutgers," carried weekly on WATV, Newark, New Jersey, and produced by Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, was devoted to a special series, "The Insect, Friend and Foe." This series had a large and appreciative audience in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area. There were several out of Massachusetts, and doubtless there were many others. Those mentioned are only those brought to our attention.

(4) *Commemorative Postage Stamp:* Even though all of us worked harder and longer on this project than any other, we couldn't get by an Assistant Postmaster who thought insects no longer important in this country. We even had a bill on the floor of the Senate about this—but it was tabled in Committee. Letters were written by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Postmaster General, by leaders of industry to the Postmaster General, and by both State and National Committee Chairmen to their Senators, Congressmen, and to the Chairmen of the Post Office Committees in Congress. Letters went from Senators and Congressmen to the Postmaster General. But the Postmaster General denied the stamp from first to last.

However, due to the help of many individuals in the profession, in industry, and especially in the pest control industry, 93 post offices were equipped with 124 cancellation hubs which carried the message "Fight Your Insect Enemies" on some 650,625,000 pieces of mail this past summer. The Post Office Department was requested to save these hubs for use in future years — whether they will or not is entirely their decision.

(5) *Pamphlet:* This was produced, and 75,000 copies were issued to the public mostly through the Extension Services in the States.

(6) *Educational Work With Youth:* A good program concerning entomology was developed in the public school system of the country with the help of the National Science Teachers Association. One of the Committee was invited to speak at their annual meeting (Chicago, April), and the need for greater efforts in insect control was carried to the

38,000 members of that Association in their October 1954 issue of "The Science Teacher." All libraries in all States were requested by their National Association to prepare exhibits of books on insects, and many did. Exhibits on insects were prepared in museums in a number of locations — a typical one was conducted at the Smithsonian in Washington where a daily schedule of motion picture showings dealing with the insect problem accompanied the exhibit.

(7) *Commercial Dedications and Advertisements:* Letters requesting participation in our Centennial program were addressed to 75 of the greatest industrial advertisers of this Nation. Returns from General Mills, Ford Motor Company, Sun Oil Company, American Oil Company, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey, and California, Curtis Publishing Company, and others were extremely gratifying. Our profession received some several millions of dollars of advertising in magazines from this one project.

Sinclair Refining Company made a movie entitled "500,000 to One" based on subject matter furnished by the Committee, and made in cooperation with USDA. In addition, Sinclair developed a booklet, under the same title, which was handed out to the public during the movie showing.

A report concerning this movie from William R. Kelly of Sinclair, dated September 29, 1954, says —

(a) "This film was produced as the feature picture to be used at our farm shows during the past season, which normally runs from around November 1 to May 31 the following year. The demand for this film caused us to lend all our copies to various groups between our farm show presentation, plus 60 additional prints made for use by the profession in addition to ours.

"We had an unprecedented demand for this film by business concerns, educational institutions, and groups of all kinds. We are happy to say that all comments praised the purpose of the presentation, as well as the technical perfection in putting over this highly dramatic story.

"The demand became so heavy over a period of months that we had great difficulty in scheduling all available prints. Even now, we have dates arranged for showings that extend far into 1955."

(b) "The demand for the booklet of the same title, has been amazingly heavy. A great many educational institutions requested supplies for classroom text use."

(c) "We have had hundreds of very fine letters of commendation concerning both the film and booklet, that prove the film, booklet, and the entire subject matter were extremely well received throughout the entire United States, Canada, Hawaii, and many foreign countries.

(d) "It is estimated that 2 to 4 million people have now seen this film. A million copies of the publication were printed and furnished to the public."

(8) *Open Houses:* The exact number of States that conducted projects of this kind is not yet known to us. The Committee knows, however, that many States conducted field days, open houses, and or banquets relative to the Centennial. Ohio, for instance, had a banquet during the spring at Columbus, as well as a field day and banquet at the Experiment Station at Wooster in connection with their Ohio Pesticide Institute. Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida, and doubtlessly others conducted similar programs in relation to this project.

(9) *Banquet:* President Eisenhower couldn't attend the banquet planned for June 14, 1954, in Washington. Instead, he sent the profession a letter of appreciation. However, entomologists belonging to the Entomological Society of Washington, the Insecticide Society of Washington, and the Entomological Society of America, in the greater Washing-

ton area formed a Committee under the chairmanship of Ken Haines and sponsored a banquet at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., November 13, 1954. All entomologists of these three Societies were invited to hear entomologist Dr. A. L. Strand, President of Oregon State College, give the principal address. Dr. William Mann, world famous ant specialist, and Director of the Smithsonian's National Zoological Park, was Toastmaster.

c. *Method of Indicating Entomology's Appreciation for Distinguished Participation in "100 Years of Professional Entomology" Program:* Funds made available from industry by Mr. Budd made it possible for the Committee to show the profession's appreciation for distinguished participation in the Centennial to a small number of science writers, newspapers, magazines, radio commentators, TV stations, etc. Mr. Budd again aided the Committee in getting these citations printed and mailed to selected recipients. This project was used as a means of saying "Thank you" and of creating continued awareness and good will for our profession.

2. New Business:

Your Committee feels it necessary to restate its position again in attempting to raise the professional status of entomologists by establishing standards of qualification. We feel this step necessary before satisfactory public opinion can be given the profession, and professional status will be given to entomologists.

It must be pointed out here that a major revolution is now occurring in the entomological picture. This is being brought about because of the changes in insect control materials. This revolution no doubt will continue for many years to come. If the profession of entomology is to come out on top of this situation as a profession and remain on top, it will be necessary for the profession to make its moves in a professional manner. If the necessary moves are not made, other professions will take over the professional part of our job for us. The entomologist then will be only a servant, working under the direction of other individuals belonging to organizations where professional status is an essential.

Your Committee feels the profession can come out on top of this situation in a much stronger position than now. The medical profession actually came into being with its revolutionary period of more delicate surgery and new and more effective drugs.

Your Committee feels the Society should make the necessary moves to put the membership of the Society on a professional basis.

A method of moving into the direction this Committee feels should be fully explored was made in our 1953 report. In final analysis, the delicate problem of the profession's public relations rests primarily on making this transition.

M. R. Budd	L. A. Stearns
Wallace Moreland	D. G. Hall, Chairman
B. B. Pepper	

MR. EDWALL LEAVES THE SOCIETY

Mr. A. B. Edwall resigned his position as administrative assistant in the central office of the Society effective March 1, 1955, to accept another position at a higher salary. We are pleased to see a deserving employee receive advancement although it will require training other personnel in the Washington office at an inopportune time. If there is inordinate delay during the next few weeks in processing your payments or in rendering services to which you are justly entitled, please be patient and bear with us in matters over which we have no control.

PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF COMMON NAMES OF INSECTS APPROVED BY THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Committee on Common Names has approved seven new proposals and three substitute proposals for additions to the Common Name List. A proposal to change one name already on the list has also been approved. Members are requested to indicate any disapproval of these proposals within 30 days after receipt of this Bulletin.

The following names are submitted at this time for consideration by members of the Society.

ARACHNIDA

Aceria tulipae (K.).....wheat curl mite
Paratetranychus pratensis (Banks).....white spider mite
Penthaleus major (Duges).....winter grain mite
 (substituted for "blue oat mite" - Journal, 46:724)

COLEOPTERA

Diabrotica virgifera Lec.....western corn rootworm
Trogoderma granarium Everts.....khapra beetle

HEMIPTERA

Endria inimica (Say)painted leafhopper
Pemphigus populiramulorum Riley..poplar twig gall aphid
Pemphigus populitransversus Riley
 poplar petiole gall aphid

LEPIDOPTERA

Laspeyresia youngana Kearft spruce seed moth
 (substituted for "Conifer seedworm" - Journal, 46:724)
Zeiraphera ratzeburgiana Sax.....spruce bud moth
 (substituted for "spruce tip moth" - Journal, 46:724)

The proposed change concerns *Diabrotica longicornis* (Say) which has been known since 1925 as the "corn rootworm". Sponsors of the proposal agree that it is desirable to designate the three important species of rootworms as "northern", "western" and "southern." It might also be noted that *longicornis* was called the "northern corn rootworm" from about 1890 to 1925.

Of the 14 proposed additions published in Members Newsletter No. 2, August, 1954, twelve may now be treated as officially approved by the Society. The common names proposed for *Aedes vexans* (Meig.) and *Heterarthrus nemoratus* (Fallen) are rejected because of substantial objections registered by members.

The proposal to change the common name of *Melanoplus mexicanus mexicanus* encountered no serious objections from the members and stands approved.

The Committee is now considering nearly 200 proposals for additions to the Common Name List. Despite the urgent need for a new edition of the List the Committee feels that for the sake of completeness it is desirable to delay publication until formal action can be taken on the names included in this large backlog of proposals.

REECE I. SAILER, Chairman,
 Committee on Common Names of Insects,
 Entomology Research Branch, Beltsville, Maryland

OFFICERS, 1955

President—GEORGE C. DECKER, Urbana, Ill.
President-elect—BENNET A. PORTER, Beltsville, Md.
Executive Secretary—ROBERT H. NELSON, 1530 P. St., N.W.,
 Washington 5, D.C.

GOVERNING BOARD*

G. C. DECKER, Urbana, Ill. (1956)

J. W. APPLE, Madison, Wis.—(North Central, 1957)
 S. F. BAILEY, Davis, Calif.—(Pacific, 1956)
 P. J. CHAPMAN, Geneva, N.Y.—(E, 1955)
 M. D. FARRAR, Clemson, S.C.—(Cotton States, 1956)
 J. C. GAINES, College Station, Tex.—(Southwestern, 1955)
 H. M. HARRIS, Ames, Iowa—(E, 1956)
 C. W. KEARNS, Urbana, Ill.—(B, 1957)
 R. H. NELSON, Washington, D.C.—(non-voting)
 P. W. OMAN, Beltsville, Md.—(A, 1957)
 R. H. PAINTER, Manhattan, Kan.—(C, 1955)
 B. B. PEPPER, New Brunswick, N.J.—(Eastern, 1955)
 B. A. PORTER, Washington, D.C.—(1957)
 H. H. ROSS, Urbana, Ill.—(1955)
 CARROL N. SMITH, Orlando, Fla.—(D, 1956)

* Section or Branch represented and year term expires shown in parenthesis.

BRANCH CHAIRMEN

J. D. STEINWEDEN, Los Angeles, Calif.—(Pacific Branch)
 H. C. YOUNG, Florida, Ala.—(Cotton States Branch)
 E. H. WHEELER, Amherst, Mass.—(Eastern Branch)
 T. C. ALLEN, Madison, Wis.—(North Central Branch)
 D. C. EARLEY, Los Fresnos, Tex.—(Southwestern Branch)

BRANCH CHAIRMEN - ELECT

WALTER CARTER, Honolulu, Hawaii—(Pacific Branch)
 A. N. TISSOT, Gainesville, Fla.—(Cotton States Branch)
 F. W. POOS, Beltsville, Md.—(Eastern Branch)
 HAROLD GUNDERSON, Ames, Iowa—(North Central Branch)
 C. L. SMITH, Kerrville, Tex.—(Southwestern Branch)

BRANCH SECRETARIES

LESLIE M. SMITH, Davis, Calif.—(Pacific Branch)
 W. G. EDEN, Auburn, Ala.—(Cotton States Branch)
 BYRLEY F. DRIGGERS, New Brunswick, N.J.—(Eastern Branch)
 R. W. RINGS, Wooster, Ohio—(North Central Branch)
 SHERMAN W. CLARK, Houston, Tex.—(Southwestern Branch)

STANDING COMMITTEES AND REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Insect Surveys

W. E. McCAULEY
 DONALD W. HAMILTON
 R. W. EVERY
 J. A. BEAL

CHARLES G. LINCOLN
 ROY C. RICHMOND
 K. D. QUARTERMAN
 H. M. ARMITAGE, *Chairman*

Program Committee

C. C. ALEXANDER
 R. C. BUSHLAND

P. W. OMAN, *Chairman*

Committee on Insecticide Terminology

GEORGE S. KIDO
 C. C. ROAN
 ALLEN B. LEMON

MILLARD SWINGLE
 C. O. EDDY
 H. L. HALLER, *Chairman*

Committee on Common Names of Insects

L. C. KUITERT
 JEAN L. LAFFOON
 D. ELMO HARDY
 A. V. MITCHENER
 D. E. PARKER

H. O. DEAY
 A. E. MICHELbacher
 J. B. SCHMITT
 R. I. SAILER, *Chairman*

Committee on Membership

GEORGE JONES
 RANDALL LATTA
 A. F. KIRKPATRICK

HERBERT KNUTSON
 SHERMAN W. CLARK
 H. H. SCHWARDT, *Chairman*

Liaison Committee on Insecticide Reference Standards

FRANK W. FISK
 E. E. IVY
 Y. P. SUN
 G. S. KIDO, *Chairman*

Committee on Entomological Nomenclature

J. L. GRESSITT
 JOHN T. MEDLER
 C. D. MICHENER
 GEORGE E. STEYSKAL
 HOWARD D. EVANS
 R. M. BOHART
 G. STUART WALLEY
 C. W. SABROSKY
 R. L. USINGER, *Chairman*

Representative to the Joint Committee on Grassland Farming

W. A. BAKER

Representative to the National Research Council Division of Biology and Agriculture

FLOYD F. SMITH

Representative to Agricultural Research Institute-Agricultural Board

FLOYD F. SMITH

SECTION AND SUB-SECTION OFFICERS, 1955

A. GENERAL ENTOMOLOGY

HOWARD E. EVANS, *Chairman*, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
 W. J. BROWN, *Vice-Chairman*, Dept. of Agriculture,
 Ottawa, Canada
 KATHRYN M. SOMMERMAN, *Secretary*, 5419 Old Cheney High-
 way, Orlando, Fla.

Sub-section of Teaching

D. J. BORROR, *Chairman*, The Ohio State University,
 Columbus 10, Ohio
 GEORGE H. BICK, *Secretary*, Tulane University,
 New Orleans, La.

B. PHYSIOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY

NEELY TURNER, *Chairman*, Agricultural Experiment Station,
 New Haven, Conn.
 Y. P. SUN, *Vice-Chairman*, P.O. Box 2171, Denver 1, Colorado
 DANIEL LUDWIG, *Secretary*, Fordham University, New York 58,
 N. Y.

C. BIOLOGY

A. C. HODSON, *Chairman*, University Farm, St. Paul 1, Minn.
 CARL B. HUFFAKER, *Vice-Chairman*, University of California,
 Berkeley 4, Calif.

J. H. LILLY, *Secretary*, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

a. Sub-section of Biological Control

ROBERT VAN DEN BOSCH, *Chairman*, Citrus Experiment
 Station, Riverside, Calif.

DONALD CLANCY, *Secretary*, Kearneysville, West Virginia

b. Sub-section of Apiculture

C. H. FARRAR, *Chairman*, University of Wisconsin,
 Madison 6, Wisconsin

E. J. ANDERSON, *Secretary*, Pennsylvania State University,
 State College, Pa.

c. Sub-section of the Relation of Insects to Plant Diseases

J. H. FREITAG, *Chairman*, University of California,
 Berkeley 4, California

FLOYD F. SMITH, *Vice-Chairman*, Agricultural Research
 Center, Beltsville, Md.

L. S. JONES, *Secretary*, Box 1066, Riverside, Calif.

d. Sub-section of Ecology and Bionomics

RAY F. SMITH, *Chairman*, University of California,
 Berkeley 4, California

L. D. NEWSOM, *Vice-Chairman*, Louisiana State University,
 Baton Rouge, La.

CLYDE F. SMITH, *Secretary*, North Carolina State College,
 Raleigh, N. C.

D. MEDICAL AND VETERINARY ENTOMOLOGY

RALPH W. BUNN, *Chairman*, Office of Surgeon General,
 Washington 25, D. C.

H. H. SCHWARDT, *Vice-Chairman*, Cornell University, Ithaca,
 New York

C. B. PHILIP, *Secretary*, U.S. Public Health Service, Hamilton,
 Montana

E. CONTROL, EXTENSION AND REGULATORY ENTOMOLOGY (PROVISIONAL NAME)

T. H. PARKS, *Chairman*, The Ohio State University,
 Columbus 10, Ohio

T. L. GUYTON, *Vice-Chairman*, State Department of Agriculture,
 Harrisburg, Pa.

R. W. SHERMAN, *Secretary*, U. S. Department of Agriculture,
 Washington 25, D. C.

a. Sub-section of Extension

E. H. FISHER, *Chairman*, University of Wisconsin,
 Madison 6, Wisconsin

R. L. JAMES, *Vice-Chairman*, Michigan State College,
 East Lansing, Mich.

E. J. UDINE, *Secretary*, Pennsylvania State University,
 State College, Pa.

b. Sub-section of Plant Pest Control & Quarantine

C. R. WILLEY, *Chairman*, State Office Building, Richmond 19,
 Virginia

E. P. REAGAN, *Vice-Chairman*, U.S. Department of
 Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

L. F. CURL, *Secretary*, U.S. Department of Agriculture,
 Washington 25, D. C.

F. CHEMICAL CONTROL INVESTIGATIONS

B. B. PEPPER, *Chairman*, Agricultural Experiment Station,
 New Brunswick, N. J.

C. C. ALEXANDER, *Vice-Chairman*, 62 West Second Avenue,
 Bayonne, New Jersey

C. R. CUTRIGHT, *Secretary*, Agricultural Experiment Station,
 Wooster, Ohio

EDITORIAL BOARDS, 1955*

ANNALS

A. S. West, *Chairman*, Entomology Branch, Camp Detrick,
 Frederick, Maryland. (D, 1955)

H. T. Spieth, University of California, Riverside, Califor-
 nia. (C, 1956)

L. E. Chadwick, Chemical Corps Medical Laboratories,
 Army Chemical Center, Maryland. (B, 1957)

R. I. Sailer, Entomology Research Branch, U. S. Depart-
 ment of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (A, 1958)

M. H. Hatch, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash-
 ington. (A, 1959)

JOURNAL

R. L. Metcalf, *Chairman*, Citrus Experiment Station, River-
 side, California. (B, 1955)

D. E. Howell, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater,
 Oklahoma. (D, 1956)

G. E. Bohart, Entomology Research Branch, U.S.A.C.,
 Logan, Utah. (C, 1957)

F. S. Arant, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala-
 bama. (F, 1958)

E. L. Chambers, State Dept. of Agriculture, Madison,
 Wisconsin. (E, 1959)

*Section represented and year term expires shown in parenthesis.

THOMAS SAY FOUNDATION

W. V. Balduf, *Chairman*, University of Illinois, Urbana,
 Illinois. (C, 1955)

Daniel Ludwig, Fordham University, New York 58, N.Y.
 (B, 1956)

K. D. Quarterman, Rt. 2, Box 204, Savannah, Georgia,
 (D, 1957)

Louise M. Russell, Entomology Research Branch, U. S.
 Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (A, 1958)

C. W. Sabrosky, Entomology Research Branch, U. S. Dept.
 of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. (A, 1959)

ENTOMA

J. W. Apple, *Chairman*, University of Wisconsin, Madison
 6, Wisconsin (F, 1955)

A. W. Morrill, Jr., E.R.D.L., I & R Control Section, Fort
 Belvoir, Virginia. (D, 1956)

C. C. Alexander, 62 West 2nd St., Bayonne, N.J., (F, 1957)

J. B. Steinweden, State Department of Agriculture, Room
 900, 154 South Spring St., Los Angeles 12, California.
 (E, 1958)

M. P. Jones, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
 Washington 25, D. C. (E, 1959)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING - SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH

Entomological Society of America
Houston, Texas
December 6-9, 1954

The Third Annual meeting of the Southwestern Branch of the Entomological Society of America was held jointly with the parent organization in Houston, Texas, December 6-9, 1954.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman John M. Landrum.

In as much as it was a joint meeting and the parent organization having priority, the normal procedure was dispensed with and Chairman Landrum appointed the following committees:

Nominating Committee - C. R. Parencia
Clyde A. Bower
Manning A. Price
P. J. Reno, *Chairman*

Auditing Committee - George P. Wene
R. L. Hanna
D. E. Howell, *Chairman*

In lieu of the annual banquet, a breakfast was held for members of the Southwestern Branch at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, December 7, in the Rice Hotel.

In the final business session, Chairman Landrum called for the following reports:

Treasurer's Report (See Exhibit A attached)
Report of the Auditing Committee (See Exhibit B attached)

Report on the 1956 Meeting

It was moved, seconded and passed that the 1956 meeting will be held in Fort Worth, Texas sometime in the month of February, the date to be selected by the Executive Committee. The proposal was unanimously adopted.

Charles A. King, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer

Report of the Nominating Committee

The Nominating Committee nominated the following officers for 1955:

Chairman - Douglas Early
Vice-Chairman - Charles L. Smith
Member Executive Committee - Gus A. Bieberdorf

The membership unanimously approved the nominations.

A question from the floor concerning members of the Entomological Society of America living in Mexico as to

the possibility of their becoming members of the Southwestern Branch was introduced. The Chairman requested Dr. J. C. Gaines, representative on the Board of the Southwestern Branch, to determine the status of these people and to report to the Secretary at his earliest convenience.

A resolution from the floor instructing the Secretary to request President Decker to appoint the Program Committee from members in the location where the annual meeting is to be held.

The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Claude Welch and Dr. H. G. Johnston of the National Cotton Council regarding dates to be selected in February, 1956 since these dates might interfere with another meeting and to clarify with them acceptable dates for such meetings.

In as much as the regularly elected Secretary-Treasurer, Charles A. King, Jr. is moving out of the area that comprises the Southwestern Branch, his resignation was submitted and accepted. In as much as the Constitution does not provide for an election except every 2 years of said office, the Chairman appointed Mr. Sherman W. Clark as Secretary-Treasurer *pro tem.* for the remainder of the term.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Exhibit A

2/3/54 - Balance on hand	\$546.47
Receipts:	
2/3/54 Registration	4.00
	<u>\$550.47</u>
Disbursements:	
Stamps & Postal Cards	\$11.98
Printing & Supplies	4.33
Stenographic Work	6.00
	<u>\$22.31</u>
Balance -	<u>\$528.16</u>

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Chas. A. King, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer

Report of the Auditing Committee Exhibit B

We, the Auditing Committee of the Southwestern Branch, Entomological Society of America, have on this 7th day of December, 1954, examined the receipts and expenditures of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Branch and do hereby certify that said receipts and expenditures are in order.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ D. E. Howell, *Chairman*
/s/ George P. Wene
/s/ R. L. Hanna

BOOK REVIEWS

The Cicadas of California. John N. Simons. Bull. Calif. Insect Survey, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 151-196, pls. 41-48, 1 text-fig., 1 photo. Printed by offset. University of California Press. 75¢

Since for many insect groups California is one of the last large areas of the United States to be moderately well treated by comprehensive taxonomic works, the papers of this series have added importance. Sixty-five species of cicadas in 8 genera are treated here. The total United States cicada fauna is said to include about 153 species in 17 genera. These figures suggest the richness of the cicada fauna of California, doubtless due in part to the diverse ecological conditions in the State. While the collections consulted appear to have been limited to those in California, records cited suggest the comparative adequacy of the material examined. The late F. H. Wymore, whose material is preserved largely at the California Academy of Sciences, ranks as the leading collector of California cicadas, and the papers of the late Dr. W. T. Davis were basic stepping stones which helped make this synopsis possible.

This paper is in the format of earlier numbers of the series. A brief introduction is followed by identification keys. Discussion of species is limited to original citations, the geographical range given by states, and full listing of California records. Except for the frontispiece,

illustrations consist of line drawings of several wings and the aedeagi of most of the species.

Ashley B. Gurney

Proceedings Ninth Annual Meeting, North Central Branch, Entomological Society of America. Edited by Ray T. Everly. Printed by offset. 108 pp. Obtainable from Roy W. Rings, Agriculture Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. \$3.00.

Meetings of the North Central Branch have stressed free group discussion more than formal papers. Discussion leaders have been well chosen and have played an important part. Since reorganization of the E. S. A. occurred, the North Central Branch has had excellent programs, from the point of view of broad coverage of entomology. In addition to the Branch Constitution, reports of Business and General Sessions, and indices, the present Proceedings treat quite adequately the discussions of developments in the following fields: Field crop insects; Insects of forests, shade trees and ornamentals; Fruit insects; Phylogeny and evolution; Pollinating insects; Teaching and education; Extension entomology; General economic entomology; Stored product and household insects; Vegetable and canning crop insects; Man and animal insects. This report of the March 1954 meeting held in Omaha, Nebraska, contains a great deal of substantial information.

Ashley B. Gurney

ATTENTION MEMBERS!!!

Apparently much confusion still exists in the minds of many of our members because of the fact that dues paid in the former Entomological Society of America included a subscription to the *Annals*, whereas in the American Association of Economic Entomologists the dues were separate from a subscription to the *Journal of Economic Entomology*. During 1953 and 1954 dues in the consolidated Society were \$6.00 and a subscription to each publication was \$4.00 additional. Beginning in 1955 dues are \$10.00 and include a subscription to either periodical. The second periodical is available for \$4.00 additional.

If you haven't paid your dues for 1955, or other financial obligations to the Society, please remit as soon as possible

in order to save the Society many hundreds of dollars for postage and clerical help in rebilling delinquent members, removing names from the mailing lists of our publications, and adding the names again of those whose payments are later received.

Attention is called to the fact that CHANGE OF ADDRESS must reach the office of the Executive Secretary 45 days prior to the month of issue of the publications involved to be effective for that month. Members should make use of a comparatively new postal regulation which

permits FORWARDING OF SECOND CLASS MAIL BY GUARANTEEING POSTAGE UPON DELIVERY.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1530 P Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

SEC. 34.46 (a), P.L. & R
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WASH., D.C.

